

# GREATEST ANTI-FLY CRUSADE BEGINS

## Systematic Undertaking To Get Rid Of This Dangerous Insect Is Started All Over The Country This Season

The greatest anti-fly crusade that the world has known is now getting under way in a multitude of American cities and smaller communities, reaching from Seattle and San Francisco to Boston.

During recent years physicians, bacteriologists, sanitary engineers, and others concerned with questions of public health, have made ceaseless efforts to arouse the American people concerning disease and death traveling in the tracks of the common housefly, or "typoid fly," as the United States Government does not hesitate to call it in its official printed documents.

Little by little the country has become acquainted with the danger, and now entire communities—hamlets, villages, cities, alike—are undertaking systematic and complete extermination of the insect. The fly has been recognized as a carrier of disease for many generations, and some authorities, like Jean Dawson, the Cleveland biologist, feel satisfied that it was so recognized even in Bible times. But never before has practically an entire great Nation awakened to the absolute necessity of fighting the fly to the death; of driving it out of existence.

Moreover, it was left for a New York pathologist, Dr. Ferdinand M. Jeffreys of the Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital, to formulate a reply to the old question, "Of what use is the fly?" According to Dr. Jeffreys it has a very important use in acting as a danger signal which cannot be disregarded with impunity.

"Wherever you find the fly," he says, "you will also find filth. And where you find filth, you find disease."

Not merely typhoid, but other highly dangerous intestinal diseases are now known to be spread by flies, and germs of tuberculosis, cholera, infant, spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, are likewise carried far and wide by the same little pests. State boards of health, county commissions, municipal health departments, private organizations of men and women in all stations of life are printing and distributing pamphlets on the subject, having lectures delivered before audiences of children as well as of adults, explaining various methods of poisoning, trapping and swatting flies. In many cities prizes of money have been offered for the largest number of flies killed in a given period. In other cities and towns prizes are offered for the best essays written by school children as to the dangers of flies and how to get rid of them.

The Michigan Board of Health is distributing large quantities of a large brown placard telling how to make war on the pest, and starting off with the title in large, black type, "Flies Poison Food."

North Dakota has issued two important Health Department bulletins, spread broadcast throughout the state, one entitled "Fly Plagues," and the other "A Fly Catechism," in which are answered in simple language questions concerning flies, which the youngest child may understand.

The United States Government, through its Farmer's Bulletin No. 412, make out a complete case against what it terms "The Typhoid or House Fly."

Virginia's State Board of Health has issued at least three bulletins and circulars devoted wholly or in part to the subject.

In addition to quarterly publications one well illustrated, Iowa issues shorter folders telling just how to deal with the fly nuisance.

The Chicago Board of Health, through its School of Sanitary Instruction, publishes and distributes articles and cartoons on the subject, as well as a concise list of "Hints to Householders."

The Ohio State Board of Health has also been busy in the matter and has reprinted large numbers of Dr. C. O. Probst's practical paper, "The Fly as a Disease Carrier."

Michigan's State Board has come out with an important quarterly document on "The Anti-Fly Crusade."

Pennsylvania devotes an entire issue of its large Health Bulletin to an essay easily understood, which is called "The Common Fly: How it Develops, Why it Must Be Destroyed and How to Destroy It."

Even a town the size of Urbana, Ill., puts out a pamphlet, "The Danger from House Flies and How to Control It," while the Normal School of Cleveland, Ohio, has published and is circulating in heavy quantities one of the finest and most effective articles which have thus far appeared. In addition to the lectures and prizes and printed matter, many localities provide cartoons, which inform the people who cannot read of methods to rid their homes of flies. In particular may be mentioned a colored poster and printed circulars sent out by the Indiana State Board of Health, all of which were quickly exhausted. The demand for them was so great that a new supply is now on the press. Indiana's State Board of Health, furthermore, has kept local newspapers all over the commonwealth supplied with brief articles, paragraphs and squibs quickly read and easily remembered dealing with the subject.

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## New Work For Boy Scouts.



—Donahy in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Filthy Fly," and is issued by the Publicity and Education department of the State Board of Health.

But whatever the lack of activity on the part of the state, it may be said the City of New York, through its interested individuals and various private societies, is leaving nothing undone to inform the public, and to get a real anti-fly crusade started. Half a dozen years ago the matter was tentatively taken up by the Merchant's association committee, which was formed to investigate the pollution of the waters of this committee, Edward Hatch, Jr., and Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, were examining the condition of docks along the waterfront of this city past which the sewage of the town is carried, when they noticed enormous numbers of flies settling here and there. By close observation they found that the flies congregated especially on floating sewage, bred very rapidly. In order to test the matter whether such flies would carry disease to buildings located some distance from the docks, a number of fly traps were placed in and under the docks, nearly two hundred being distributed around Manhattan Island and at Bay Ridge. It was easy to ascertain from captured flies what disease germs were on their feet. Then health records of deaths from typhoid fever were plotted down in a map of the city, and it was found that on overwhelming proportion of deaths occurred among people living within a few blocks of the waterfront; the only location having health records of deaths from typhoid being certain sections where old-fashioned open-toilets were still used.

As soon as this was once established, no time was lost in getting public spirited citizens and societies interested in a campaign to educate the city of New York.

It is said that by means of a red powder scattered over piles of garbage and other filth flies have been traced in many cases directly into sick rooms, as well as to markets and fruit stalls where foodstuffs were displayed without being screened. By such means as this flies were traced during an outbreak of typhoid fever in Plattsburgh, N. Y. The local

authorities thought that drinking water, or milk, or some like supply was infected, but an investigator from New York went to the Saranac River, into which the sewage of Plattsburgh was carried, and from there he traced flies as they went into a moving picture show attended by a large audience, and he traced the flies as they went from the "movies" back to the river.

Countless instances of the spread of various diseases have been recorded all over the country, and as a result, instead of being regarded merely as a harmless though annoying, little pest, the house fly is to-day considered one of the deadliest enemies man has to contend with. For more dangerous than war, for the fly is everywhere every summer, excepting in enlightened communities, like Cleveland, Ohio, which is rapidly becoming pretty nearly a flyless city.

Last year experiments were undertaken in a number of places to exterminate flies. Newspapers of Worcester, Mass., offered money prizes for the largest quantity of flies caught, and the results were astonishing. One enterprising lad of 12 years won the first prize of \$100 when he delivered ninety-five quarts of flies. But it was found out later that in order to succeed he had actually gone into the business of breeding flies in heaps of fish offal. Altogether the city of Worcester caught and killed forty bushels of flies in a few weeks. For obvious reasons those interested in fly extermination are not offering prizes in the same way this year for dead flies. In a good many communities prizes are offered for flyless blocks of houses, or for farms or barns that have no flies on or in them.

Organizations like the Woman's Municipal League of Boston are paying for stereoscopic lectures delivered before all sorts of audiences, and are getting Boy Scouts, District Nursing associations, school children and others at work in the effort. One of the scientists most actively interested is C. F. Hodge, professor of biology at Clark University, who has accomplished remarkable results by screening houses to keep flies on the outside, why killing winter flies when they awake in early spring and crawl out of cracks, picture mouldings and other dark places where they spend the cold weather, and by catching in traps of his own design, millions of young flies before they can get to the kitchen, dining room or restaurant. Some years ago, when Prof. Hodge was talking about the matter and wondering what could possibly be done, his son, a twelve-year-old lad said:

"Father, instead of having people screen themselves off from flies, why don't you screen flies away from people? Why not put flies in jail and let ourselves out?"

That set Prof. Hodge to thinking, and he invented a wire trap which is baited with milk and was in use last summer. Prof. Hodge gave his invention away and has no financial interest whatever in the manufacture or sale of the trap, his sole idea being, service to mankind.

One of the most effective steps taken in the campaign of education is due to Mr. Hatch, who sent a man to London, at his own expense, and there had made microscopic photographs of flies and their dangerous activities from which a moving picture film was constructed. The film, shown all over the country, is believed to have done more than any other one thing to bring millions of people to realize how great is the danger from flies, and how necessary to remove them. Mr. Hatch has also printed and sent out free of charge several hundred thousand bulletins explaining what should be done and how to do it. To show how even a small community may undertake a campaign, the following letter to him may be quoted from Margaret Deland, one

of the most noted of American novelists, who undertook to start the work in Maine last summer:

"You may be interested to know what steps I took to arouse the interest of my little community, (Kennebunkport, Me.) In the first place I sent out about 600 of your bulletins; then I induced fifty-one of the fifty-two summer residents upon whose trade the village shops largely depend to sign a petition requesting the particular in the care of food. Then I invited the women's clubs of the village to a tea, and when the ladies had assembled I sprang upon them my plan for fighting flies."

"It was, perhaps, taking a base advantage of those excellent women who had come for what they considered a social afternoon to insist that they stir things up about flies. But the main thing I asked them to do was to give away a hundred tickets to the Little Bijou Theatre (which I had induced to display for one week the 'Fly film' with all its horrors.)"

"I mention these successive steps because I thought you might like to know how the work has been started in Maine."

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET DELAND

"Boston, April 1, 1912."

One of the most ingenious methods for teaching children facts regarding flies is seen in a small pamphlet prepared by Jean Dawson of the Cleveland Normal school, who has adopted the question and answer plan of instruction. After explaining, in this way, why flies are dangerous, how they spread disease, where they spend the winter and what they do in spring, the little book tells about their breeding, their food, and how they carry dirt, as well as disease.

The closing questions and answers are as follows:

20. Can a family escape the dangers from flies by screening them out of the house?

No, not if they use food over which flies have crawled or fallen into.

21. Do flies carry sickness and death to many people in the United States?

There are nearly five hundred thousand cases of typhoid fever yearly in the United States, and nearly 50,000 deaths. Much of this is distributed by flies. Forty-nine thousand infants die annually of enteritis or summer complaint, the germs of which are probably all carried to the milk by flies. Flies are now known to be the most deadly enemy of man. They kill more people than all the lions, tigers, snakes and even wars.

22. Have flies always been such an enemy to mankind?

They have always carried disease, even in Bible times. Their power to do harm has increased with the number of people.

23. But people have lived in spite of flies?

Yes, but a great many have died. About four out of five children in Cleveland live to be five years old. Many of these deaths are due to flies carrying disease germs to their food.

24. How is it possible to protect ourselves from flies more than we have already?

When we thought flies were merely annoying, we could afford to hide our selves behind screens; now that they have been proved to be our deadly enemy, we must come out and fight them in the open.

25. How can this be done?

In three ways: (a) By killing all the Winter flies that have been hiding in buildings as fast as they come out. (b) By cleaning up all manure and

## Newspaper Advertisement Points Way To Health

I can truthfully say that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a very good medicine, not alone for kidney trouble, but also for weak and sore back, as well as for rheumatism.

About a year ago I became ill and unable to work, my trouble being a lame back. I read of your Swamp-Root in the newspaper and in an Almanac. Believing it would do me good, I went to my druggie, Mr. Skinner, and purchased a bottle. Finding relief in one fifty-cent bottle, I purchased several more and in a short time was able to continue with my work, and am today feeling well and strong. I always recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root to my friends as I believe it is as good a medicine as can be found.

AUGUST STRONG,  
314 Washington Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Skinner makes affidavit that he sold the Swamp-Root to Mr. Strong.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do for You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Bisbee Daily Review. Receive fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

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700 Magnificent Rooms

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100 Rooms Toilet, Lavatory \$2.00 \$3.00-\$3.50

100 Rooms with bath \$2.50 \$4.00

200 Rooms with bath \$3.00 \$4.00-\$5.00

100 Rooms with bath \$4.00 \$5.00-\$6.00

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100 Rooms with bath \$5.00 \$6.00-\$7.00

Ensuite on which special Summer rates will be made.

Special discount for parties by the week or month during JUNE--JULY--AUGUST.

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